ALL MONOPOLIES ARE BAD.

APPEAL TO FREEMEN.

AN APPEAL TO NAVY YARD WORKMEN.
To the Workmen of the Gosport Navy

freely, that we may be blessed in our future lives. I would suggest that one

GERMANY'S VIEWS.

Chinese Situation Regarded as Unsatisfactory and Complicated.

Berlin, Sept. 15 .- The Chinese situahere all the interested Powers are too In that either itussia or France will withdraw their troops hurriedly from Pekin, and it is believed the United

cal position of the international troops in Pechi Li. Russia, too, will finish the railroad from Yang Tsu to Pekin.

Regarding Germany's attitude, she will in any case insist on severe punishment being inflicted on the treacherous Chinese authorities, to which purpose the confession of Baron von Kettler's assassin came opportunely.

WONT ACCEPT VING LIL

WONT ACCEPT YUNG LU.

Germany will not accept General Yung Lu as a peace negotiator, if the charges made against Yung Lu, that he ied the attacks against the Pekin legations, are proved. But Germany, though her Foreign Office insists on the principie of severe punishment, toes not oppose peace with China, as hown yesterday by Dr. Munm von behwarzenstein, the German Minister of China, accepting Li Hung Chang's list at Shanghai.

The German papers are filled with all correspondence from China, mostly fore the march upon Pekin. All these ters agree in saying that Germany sethe only Power not permitting ling and maintaining the strictest applies.

"THE GERMAN LOAN, epapers to-day peace of the United States, United States Envelope Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March 1899, with an authorized capital of \$20,000,000, half common stock and half preferred, consolidated the principal cast from pipe companies of the United States, and controls ninety per cent, of the output of commencial envelopes in the United States, United St

THE TRUST EVIL.

Continued from Page I.

pany, incorporated in New Jersey, June, 1899, with \$25,000,000 capital, hair common stock and haif preferred, consolidated numerous mills, producing over seventy-six per cent. of the output of the United States,

The Continental Tobacco Company, incorporated in New Jersey, in November, 1898, with a capital of \$100,000,000, liaif common stock and half preferred. Acquired all the leading plug tobacco companies in the United States, and also purchased the plug tobacco business of the American Tobacco Company, in whose interest it was formed.

GIANT FEDERAL STEEL TRUES.

GIANT FEDERAL STEEL TRUST.

The Federal Steel Company, incorporated in New Jersey in September, 1898, with an authorized capital of \$200,000,000 capital, half common stock and half preferred, consolidated the Hilinois Steel Company, the Minnesota iron Company, the Duluth and Iron Range Railway, the Eigi Joliet and Eastern Railway, and several other companies. It owns five docks on the great lakes, and a majority of the steamers and barges used for transporting ores.

porting ores.
The International Paper Company, The International Paper Company, incorporated in January, 1898, (State not given,) with an authorized capital of \$20,600,000 common and \$25,000,000 preferred stock, consolidated twenty-live pulp and paper mills, manufacturing about eighty per cent, newspaper. The National Biscuit Company, incorporated in New Jersey in February, 1898, with \$30,000,000 common stock and \$25,000,000 preferred, consolidated the leading cracker companies, and controls in all one hundred and sixteen plants.

plants.

The National Salt Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1859, with \$7,000,000 of common stock authorized, and \$5,000,000 preferred, produces about ninety-live per cent. of the total output of the country.

The National Tube Company, incorporated in New Jersey, in June, 1839, has a capital stock of \$80,000,000, half common and half preferred, and controls about ninety per cent. of the output of the United States.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, incorporated in New Jersey in January, 1839, owns practically all the capital stock of the Mechanical Rubber Company, the Peerless Rubber Company and the India Rubber Company as well as seventy-five per cent. of the stock of Morgan & Wright. It also acquired the tire-making plants of the concern known as the American Bicycle Company, and the American Bicycle Company, and the American Bicycle Company, and the American Bicycle Company, Authorized capital stock \$50,000,000, half common and half preferred.

The Standard Rope and Twine Company, incorporated in New Jersey, November 8, 1896, with a capital stock of \$12,000,000, consolidated twenty-two large cordage mills.

The Union Bag and Paper Company, incorporated in New Jersey in February, 1899, with \$16,000,000 common stock and \$11,000,000 preferred, consolidated various plants, doing ninety per cent. of the paper bag business of the United States.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, incorporated in

United States.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1899, with an authorized capital of \$30,000,000, half com-

million marks on hand, and says:

Why, then, borrow abroad, this put the conduct of the Republican party sheepers of Republican part

ent business activity. If Republican leaders really regarded private monopoly as an evil; if they really intended to apply an effective remedy, they would not hesitate to denounce trusts and suggest means for their extermination, but they express far more solicitude for the corporation than for the people at large. One is reminded of the picture which a mother once showed to her boy to impress upon his youthful mind the sufferings of the Christian Martyrs, who were being thrown, into the arena and torn to pieces by the llons. The boy looked at the picture for a moment, and then his face brightened up as he thought he caught the idea. Pointing down into one corner of the picture, he said, "Why mamma, there is one poor little lion that isn't getting at bit. It is even so with the Republican leaders. Their sympathy goes out freely to any corporation, which in their opinion is not getting its share, but they are not moved by the hardships imposed by monopolies upon all who are outside of the charmed circle. Three sessions of Congress have convened and adjourned since the President's inauguration, and yet he has never recommended a specific measure looking toward the overthrow of monopolies.

of monopolies.

Hon. Mr. Bryan enumerated some of the leading trusts formed under McKinley and gave their capitaliza-

THE EFFECT OF TRUSTS.

The lawyers are finding that with the growth of trusts the business is gravitating toward the offices of the big corporation attorneys, while less fortunate practitioners are becoming law clerks.

The actors suffer from the theatrical trust.

The small manufacturer is constantly menaced by the trusts.

The small manufacturer is constantive trust.

The small manufacturer is constantive menaced by the trusts.

He does not know at what moment some large corporation will attempt to monopolize the business in which he is engaged, and give him the choice between hankruptey and participation in an industrial conspiracy against the rest of the country. Many have been driven into the trust organization by the larger corporations engaged in the same business, or by trusts formed control iron, steel, tin plate, or some other product used as a basis for further manufacture. In what business can your son safely invest a small amount of capital to-day? If he starts into any independent business he will find it difficult, if not impossible, to compete with a large organization if it attempts to undersell him in his territory, because it can sustain itself, by collecting high prices in other parts of the country. If he suppresses his moral objections and takes stock in a monopoly, he does not know how soon those in charge may attempt to "freeze out" the smaller stockholders.

The merchant is losing his independence. The trust fixes the terms upon which he shall sell, and often binds him by contract not to sell a competing article. When the monopoly is complete credit will be shortened and the merchant will be compelled to bear all the risks of trade. When the trust raises prices, the merchant usually has to divide the advance with his customers, so far as stock on hand is concerned, but when the trust overstocks the market and then lets the price fall, the merchant must bear the loss on accumulated stock. When, for instance, the American Steel and Wire Company closed several of its factories a few months ago and threw some six thousand employees out of work, it dropped the price of nails and barbed wire in order to work off a surplus stock which had accumulated because the high prices had lessened the demand. Every merchant lost money on the nails and wire on hand.

There is already overproduction in many lines. The supply o

price of home product, the American citizen may be plundered here, while the trust sells abroad in competition with the world. It may not be out of place to suggest that I introduced a bill eight years ago providing for this remedy, but we are not willing to stop at one remedy; we desire to apply every remedy within the power of the State and Federal governments. Congressional action is not necessary to destroy a trust which confines its operations to a single city or a single State, Such a trust can be exterminated by State legislation. It is within the power of the State to prescribe the conditions upon which corporations shall be organized, and these conditions shall be organized, and these conditions should be such as to make a private monopoly place limitations upon outside corporations doing business within the State. This, however, is not sufficient.

Congress must co-operate with the State in preventing the organization of any interstate monopoly. Without impairing the present authority of the State in preventing the organization of any interstate monopoly. Without impairing the present authority of the State. Congress can provide that corporations organized in any State shall not do business outside of the State until certain necessary conditions are complied with. If the people of any State are willing to create and continue a monopoly; the people of other States need feel no concern, so long as the monopoly is confined to the State line and invades other States. Congress has a right to, and must, interfere for the protection of the public at large. If a corporation organized in New Jersey, or any other States, Congress has a right to, and must, interfere for the protection of the public at large. If a corporation erganized in New Jersey, or any other States, Congress has a right to, and must, interfere for the protection of the public at large, and was not attempting to monopolize any branch of industry, its power to do harm would at once be destroyed. An honest corporation engaged in legitimate busi

with 1899, were as follows: 1893, 29.4; 1895, 19.6; 1896, 18.7; 1897, 21.2; 1898, 25.5; 1899, 24.9. According to these figures oats averaged 25 cents a bushel during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration, and only 24 cents per bushel during the three years of Mr. McKinkers.

ADVANCE IN MERCHANDISE.

When, however, the farmer attempts to use his income in the purchase of the necessaries of life he finds that the trusts have raised prices. He must pay more for lumber, nails, wire, harness, hardware, stoves and agricultural implements. More, also for oil, sugar, clothing, furniture, etc., and in addition to these drains upon his income he must meet an increase in federal taxation.

will take a farmer to become independent under present conditions; let him contrast the lot of the farmer with the lot. of the man who profits by governmental favoritism and grows rich by the exploitation of his countrymen through the instrumentality of monopoly, and then let him answer the question, "Is the young man, Absalom, safe?" Has the farmer's son or the farmer himself any reason for giving support to the Republican party?

ALL, MONOPOLIES ARE BAD. support to the Republican party?

ALL MONOPOLIES ARE BAD.

Those who attempt to divide private monopolles into good monopolles and bad monopolles will never make any progress toward the overthrow of the trusts. There is no good monopoly in private hands: there never was, and never will be. With all the advancement in civilization man is still too selfish to be trusted with the absolute control with that which his fellows must have. The Republican party has no remedy for the trusts. Publicity is good, but publicity alone is not sufficient. The practices of the trusts must not only be made known, they must be prevented. The Democratic platform contains a demand for legislation which will place trust-made articles on the free list. There is no doubt that such a law would protect the people from much of the extortion which is practiced under cover of hish tariff laws. If a tariff duty excludes the foreign product, while domestic manufacturers combine to raise the price of home product, the American citizen may be plundered here, while the trust sells abroad in competition with the world. It may not be out of place to suggest that I introduced a bill eight years ago providing for this

QUESTION OF INDEMNATY.

QUESTION OF INDEMNATY.

The question of indemnity, and how it will be paid, is serious problem. The indemnities are divided into three classes, those payable to the States, to the societies and to individuals. The amount which the various States will demand will reach an enormous sum, and the ability of China to meet them solely with cash payments causes concern. Great Britain's indemnity, it is believed here, will be not less than 60,000,000 francs, while Russia's will not be far below this. France's indemnity will be in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 francs, and that of the United States, it is thought, will not be so large on account of most of the American troops going from the Philippines. In order SPORTING EVENTS.

Games of Baseball in the National League Yesterday.

A Young Player From Norfolk Wins Praise by Fine Playing in New York Imp Wor

CINCINNATI, 6: PHILADELPHIA, 6.
Philadelphia, Sept. 15.—Tweive innings
were required to-day to decide the game,
in the last inning, with one man out and
a man on base, Flick doubled, scoring
the winning run

the industrial highwaymen who commit larceny upon a grand scale. Those who desire the annihilation of the trusts are not hostile to property rights, but they protest against allowing the fictitious person, created by law and called a corporation, to trample upon the rights of the natural men of flesh and bloed. If the man-made corporation supports the Republican party, we ought to be able to appeal for support to the God-made man.

APPEAL TO FREEMEN PITTSBURG, 1; NEW YORK, 2.

New York, Sept. 15.—Hickman won the game for the local nine with a home run in the ninth inning.

Score by innings:

PITTSBURG, 1; NEW YORK, 2.

R.H.E.

PITTSBURG, 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 2 8 5 New York 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 - 2 8 5 Batteries; Philippi and Zimmer; Carrick and Bowerman, Time—1:20, Umpire—Snyder, Attendance 2,500.

ST. LOUIS, 4-5; BROOKLYN, 5-8,

Gaffney. (Second Game.)
Score by innings:
St. Louis 02111-59
Brooklyn 03320-812:
Batteries: Hughey and Buelow; McGinnity and McGuire. Time—Lib. Umpires—Jennings and Donlin. Attendance (500)

CHICAGO, 3; BOSTON, 7.

Boston, Sept. 15.—Boston took to-day's game by batting Menefee when men were on bases.

Score by innigns:
Chicago011000010-3114
Boston00310003x-7101
Batteries: Menefee and Kling; Fineen and Sullivan. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Emslie, Attendance 2,200.

THE GRAVESEND SPECIAL.

per binshel during the three yours of the first of the control of

BERKLEY NEWS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

TWO LIVELY TOWNS.

Quick Transportation Stimulates Suburban Growth.

tion Granted Approaching Nuptials-

of transportation. Citizens of progressive places must move quickly from one part of the place to the other. Quick transportation is absolutely necessary for a quickly developing country.

This is such a country with two quickly developing towns—Berkley and South Norfolk. Consequently it has the Berkley Street Railway. The Berkley Street Railway is a modern development in railway building. It is among the best of the trolley lines in Virginia, and it gives an admirable service.

The Berkley Street Railway was started in a

the Berkley Street Raliway building. It is among the best citway was the building of the same and processors of the citway was been seed of the road, looks primitive as compared with the hands where so compared with the hands are compared with the hands are compared to the size of the road, so there shall be carefully and the best city. The processors of the chief requisites after the control of the schedule shall be carefully and the best city of the schedule shall be carefully and the best city of the schedule shall be carefully and the best city of the schedule shall be carefully and the best sized, laid in the most cut in the best city of the control of the public. The road is the substantial manner.

This is a concession which shows the substantial manner. It is the shop-girls and cotton miles from the substantial manner.

The influence of the road is the miles from the substantial manner. It is the shop-girls and cotton miles from the public. The road is the public of the public. The road is the public of the public. The road is the road has been wonderful. It has made South Norolegic field the public of the public. The road is the public of the road was the mans of develoning the synon and Frost addition. These additions are admirably public. The road is the public of the road, some of the mander of the road was the mans of develoning the synon and Frost addition. These additions are admirably public of the road, some of the road south nor the road is the road and the residuence of the road which are already to the road which are a

will be sirruber; attractive.

Mr. T. H. Synon is the designer and general constructor of the Synon and Frost and of the Quincy additions. He has worked persistently and courageously for the development of all of the development of all of the course. ously for the development of all of the country through which the road runs. He says that he could not have done anything if he had not been inspired with supreme faith in the ultimate development of the two towns of Berkley and South Norfelk into presperous

INJUNCTION GRANTED,
Judge Watts, of Portsmouth, on an application from Mr. L. M. Wingfield, through Attorneys Geo. D. Parker and Wm. McK. Woodhouse, granted an injunction restraining the Norfolk and Southern Rallroad Company from constructing a branch or spur track over the lands of Mrs. Mary Wingfield, or across Liberty street in the town adjacent to the property of Mrs. Wingfield. The case will come up on its merits the latter part of this term.

APPROACHING NUPTIALS.

has issued invitations to the marriage of Miss Minnie Lyies to Mr. Arthur Lee Flemming next Thursday evening at \$ o'clock in the Deep Creek Enptist Church. Miss Minnie Marwitz, of this place, will play the wedding march. After the ceremony a reception will be given at the home of the groom's father, Mr. John P. Flemming.

EXTENSIVE REPAIRS.

EXTENSIVE REPAIRS.

Considerable repairs have been put on the building of the Ryland Institute. Carpenters and plasterers have been busy for some days. The rooms are being renovated to a large extent. The session opens on the 20th instant. Many boarders have already been engaged, and the local patronage will be larger than it was last session. This is the only boarding school on Norfolk harbor, and the only school for ladies presided over by a man.

HEARD IN PASSING.

HEARD IN PASSING.

HEARD IN PASSING.

Boyd's machine shop is taxed to its utmost capacity turning out shafts and other pieces of new machinery for the Norfolk and Southern steamer Neuse, now undergoing repairs at Colonna's Southern Branch railway.

Mr. G. T. Chewning, of Lancaster county, is the guest of Mr. F. W. Archer.

Mrs. J. M. Hampton left yesterday via the Bay Line for Baltimore, and from there she will go to the Vailey of Virginia to visit her relatives.

Miss Rosa White, of Oakdale, who has been spending several days in Elizabeth City, N. C., has returned.

Hon. John C. Parker, of Southampton county, is here on a visit to Dr. J. A. Norfleet, on Chestnut street.

Miss Fannie Kelley, of Elizabeth City, N. C., is visiting Mrs. Swain, on Pearl street.

Mr. Richard Hardy is spending big.

Minutes of last meeting.
Recitation—By Miss Nellie Geares,
Folo—By Miss Addie Heath,
Recitation—By Miss Pattle Butler,
Address—By Rev. W. A. Slaymaker,
Recitation—By Miss Imogene Hatha-

the lands of Mrs. Mary Wingfield, or cross Liberty street in the town adlacent to the property of Mrs. Wingfield. The case will come up on its merits the latter part of this term.

APPROACHING NUPTIALS.

Mr. W. F. Parker, of Deep Creek,

gar, clothing, furniture, etc., and in addition to these drains upon his income he must meet an increase in federal taxation.

Let the parent calculate how long it of France is the permanent continuance of France W. N. WHITE,

For half price at A. J. Phillips' Must have room for fall stock.

A. J. PHILLIPS, & & SUNDER ELKS' HALL DO YOU SHAVE? THE NEW DEPARTURE

RAZOR

IS WHAT YOU WANT & NO CUT NO MONEY.

An Ironclad Guarantee Goes With Each Razor.

FINE POCKET KNIVES AND SCISSORS A SPECIALTY.

To the Workmen of the Gosport Navy Yard:

Brethren: While we are enjoying full and plenty of this world's blessings would it not be considerate on our part to remember our pestilent-stricken neighbors of Texas, who have suffered such great loss of life and property, who are homeless, and in dire need of food and raiment, from the effects of the late storm, could we not well afford to contribute, at least, one-half day's pay, or a full day's pay, toward their relief. Certainly, it is more of a blessing to give than to receive. What a pleasure it should be to us to be able to assist our distressed neighbors in this dire calamity. We will not missiour small mite, but, oh, what a blessing it will be to those who need it so much.

I would ask the foreman of each directions to the contribute of the community of the contribute of the c

much.

I would ask the foreman of each department, in the interest of humanity, to start a list in their respective departments for next pay day, and see hwe can't show the world that we are a fellow-feeling people, and see if we can't raise as much pro rata as any other section of the country. Let us open our hearts and give willingly and freely, that we may be blessed in our future lives. I would suggest that one